SPECIAL NOTICES.

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

FINEST READY MADE CLOTHING AT

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK AT

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

ELEGANT PIECE GOODS IN THE CUSTOM DE

PARTMENT, AT

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

COATS, COATS-PANTS, PANTS-VESTS, VESTS

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders, on the 11th inst, the following gentlemen were wnanimously elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year:

Thomas Smith,
David Scull,
John M. Whitall,
Lemuel Coffin,
William B. Kempton,
A. J. Lewis,
At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, the following officers were unanimously elected:

President—THOMAS SMITH.
Cashier—JOHN H. WATT.
Soliciter—R. RUNDLE SMITH.
Notary—WILLIAM J. DELLEKER.
11828

DIRECTORS OF THE CIRARD NA

DIRECTORS OF THE GIRARD NA-

TIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, January

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, 224 S. Delaware

At the annual meeting of the stockholders, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors
the following officers were unanimously re-elected:

President—VINORNT L. BRABFORD.

Treasurer—J. PARKER NORRIS,
Secretary—JAMES MORRELL.

Asst. Secretary—FLOYD H. WHITE.

1113t (Signed) J. MORRELL, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 224 South DELAWARE AVENUR.

DELAWARE AVENUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1879.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 15th inst., and reopened after February let prox.

1 13 3t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUE SDAY

January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on

the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17,

1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be

S. BRADFORD,

Treasurer

ROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1889.

William Hay, Edward S. Handy George A. Wood, Thomas G. Hood, William C. Houst John H. Catherw

John G. Stevens, Benjamin Fish, John M. Read, Ashbel Welch, Albert W. Markiey, George M. Dorrano

CHESNUT STREET.

CHESNUT STREET

CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT

12, 1870 :-D. B. Cumwins,

Charles Rugan,
William Gillespie,
William Struthers,
Washington Butcher,
Thomas B. Wattson,
S. Caldwell, Jr.,

Vincent L. Bradford, William H. Hart. William H. Gatzmer, Charles Macalester, William S. Freeman, Asa J. Fish,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1870.

THE STATE TREASURER. THE annual scramble for the privilege of swindling the people of Pennsylvania out of the interest of large balances unnecessarily retained in the State Treasury has unexpectedly terminated in the defeat of the Republican caucus nominee, Mackey, and the election of his predecessor, Irwin. Last year Mackey stole a march upon the latter by ousting him from office after he had enjoyed its sweets but for a single term, and Irwin now wreaks vengeance and wins profit by "making a yearling" of his rival, So far as the public are concerned there is not a copper's difference between these competitors, and the squabbles connected with the control of the State funds have not, independent of their possible political bearing, any more intrinsic importance than the disputes of thieves and burglars over the division of dishonest spoil. A wrong to the taxpayers lies at the bottom of the turmoil, and honest citizens of all parties have a much deeper interest in its correction than in the personal fortunes of the aspirants who seek to profit by that wrong, or in the ups and downs of the wrangling factions of the State. The laws provide that the moneys of the Commonwealth shall be sacredly held for public uses, and that any departure from this rule shall be punishable by severe penalties, including fine and imprisonment. If the allegations contained in the Governor's message are true, the people have been afflicted by a succession of Treasurers who have defied those laws, but no prosecutions have been instituted, and legislators have been more intent upon securing a share of the spoils wrung from a tax-burdened Commonwealth than upon the prevention of the alleged peculations. It would be an easy task to provide either that all large balances left in the Treasury should be applied to the redemption of the State debt, or that all sums received from banks or private individuals as interest for the use of the moneys of the Commonwealth should be paid into the Treasury, instead of being diverted into the pri- tion. Will this concession avert the third vate purse of the Treasurer: and this is the direction which reform should take. If the people, instead of the Legislature, elect a custodian of the State funds, strict integrity will not even then be ensured, unless a change is also effected in the laws regulating his offi-

cial management. There are rumors that the defeat of the regular caucus nominee also implies Republican dissension on other questions, and especially in reference to the proposed Metropolitan Police bill. It remains to be seen whether these rumors are false or true. The interests of this city imperatively require that some method should be devised for securing a permanent and effective police force, and it would be unfortunate if a dispute about the Treasurership should lead to a postponement of the reform so earnestly demanded by Philadelphia. Such a result, however, would only afford another proof of the inefficiency or corruption of the men who misgovern us, which they will be slow to furnish if they are not entirely dead to all sense of duty.

WHAT NEXT IN PARIS?

THE inauguration of the so-called constitutional regime in France, by the elevation of Ollivier to power, has precipitated a crisis in the affairs of that country. The accession of the leader of the tiers parti to the Government ranks has served only to embolden the Red Republican element in the Corps Legislatif and in the country alike, and the dynasty of the Bonapartes is at this moment in greater peril even than before the Emperor made his recent show of abandoning in good faith a personal government through the agency of a Ministry responsible only to himself.

The people of France are hard to understand; the course of French politics is mysterious and past finding out. To the American especially, who is taught by the experience of everyday life to regard practical and practicable self-government as the easiest and most natural thing in the world, the history of France during the past hundred years is almost inexplicable, quite incomprehensible. The first Revolution is easily understood in the light of our own history; but the first empire in which it culminated unsettles all our conclusions, and leaves us entirely at sea. The period from the restoration of the Bourbons to the fall of Louis Philippe is such a marvel that we can only dispose of its insoluble problems by regarding it as a second transition period, to prepare the way for the second republic, by surfeiting the people with an ever-shifting panorama of monarchism run to seed. After this severe schooling it was perfectly natural that France should seek both stability and liberty in a republic, gliding into it without a recurrence of the terrible disorders which marked the establishment of the first republic. But that, by a bold master-stroke, a bloodless coup d'etat, the man who had solemnly sworn to maintain the republic intact should be suffered to transform the republic into an absolute hereditary monarchy, presents to the American mind evidence of a lack of spirit, of a vacillation of purpose, of an incapacity for self-government, of an inherent national weakness that is quite incomprehensible.

If France were half civilized, the case would be vastly different; if her people were of the Mexican half-breed type, there would be a

wholly absorbed in the remembrance of a | in grand career, we could even then understand them. But that the France of the nineteenth country, with all her culture and polish, with all her capacity for progress, with all her devotion to liberty, with all her regard for justice, should tamely submit to eighteen years of Bonapartism, is a mystery that becomes more mysterious with each passing

Rochefort is a demagogue of the first water, a symbol of that peculiar type of effervescent and disjointed genius of which "Brick" Pomeroy is a diluted specimen. He is in the minority, and he is red-hot. He feeds upon nastiness and revels in agitation. His prime maxim is that whatever is is wrong, and altogether wrong. The accident of circumstance has made him a champion of license, a devotee of justice, a martyr in the cause of liberty. If France were turned upside down, he would reverse his own position, and attempt to balance himself upon his head with as much superfluous energy as he now expends upon the effort to stand squarely on his legs. But in the flaming and inflammatory article to which his name was affixed in the issue of the Marsellaise of the 11th, he unwittingly hit upon a phrase which affords, perhaps, the best solution to the present situation in France. "I have had the weakness," he writes, "to believe that a Bonaparte could be other than an assassin." All his past expressions would give the lie to this assertion if he were not an utter stranger to sincerity; but it is, nevertheless, a key to the mystery we have noted. France has believed that a Bonaparte could be other than an assassin, and, acting upon that belief, has endured eighteen years of Bonapartism, and enjoyed eighteen years of stability without liberty. If she had indulged in eighteen years of liberty instead, the stability would doubtless have been equally wanting, and France the loser to an incalculable degree.

But for months past, France has been chafing under her yoke. She has yearned for liberty, as well as for stability, and manifested an eagerness to make another experiment at compassing both. The Legislative elections of last May showed how strong is this yearning, how galling the yoke has become, how imminent is the next uprising. Napoleon has read his people aright, and thought to satisfy their cravings by the empty professions of the Senatus Consultum. And, when he comprehended the fact that something more than insincerity would be demanded, he has made a substantial concession, and called into his counsels the man who for years was the life and soul of the opposi-

republic? M. Ollivier, in responding to the demand for justice to the murdered editor of the Marseillaise, used these significant words:-"We are justice, law, and moderation; if you force us, we will be power." The phrase shows how quickly he has adapted himself to his new position, how readily he has picked up the Napoleonic maxims. If he can convince the people of France that these words are not the mere blind to a deliberate assassination of liberty, he will carry himself and the empire safely through the crisis. If his associations with Napoleon have effectually weaned the people from him, and destroyed their confidence in his devotion to the cause of liberty, he will fail; and his downfall be the signal for a handwill to-hand encounter between imperialism and the people-bloodless, perhaps, but severe and, for the time being, decisive. On more than one ground, it is to be hoped that justice, law, and moderation will prevail, that Prince Pierre Bonaparte will be given a trial so free from imperial interference that the demagogues of the Rochefort stamp will be powerless for mischief. The prosperity and security of France depend upon this consummation. She is not yet fit for a republic, scarcely fit for a constitutional regime such as is embraced in the policy of the new ministry. If the only stable government which she has enjoyed since the day when the head of Louis XVI rolled into the basket of the guillotine can be coerced by the wisdom and patriotism of Ollivier into conceding such a measure of substantial liberty as her people are fitted to receive and appreciate, the way for the true republic which must eventually spring up from the ruins of

than the second imperial regime. LEAGUE ISLAND.

kingcraft will be prepared, and France will at

last enjoy both stability and liberty, will at

last be capable of liberty without confounding

it with license. But if Ollivier fails, anarchy

will follow, and out of anarchy will rise another empire more stable and less liberal

THE bill for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island came up yesterday in the National House of Representatives, and the opponents of the measure made a vigorous effort to defeat it. Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, began the assault by bringing up all the stock objections to League Island, and urging the retention and enlargement of the present site, both on the score of economy and availability. He contended that the removal of the yard to League Island would cost the Government ten millions of dollars, and gave as his authority one of the commissioners who had made the recommendation for the acceptance of League Island. The opposition of Mr. Washburn brought out the whole Philadelphia delegation, and Messrs. Kelley and Myers in particular proved the fallacy of Mr. Washburn's arguments in the most conclusive manner. It was shown that the acquisition of land in the neighborhood of the present yard is now an impossibility, and that League Island, so far from being a mere mud bank, as was asserted by Mr. Washburn, is good ground, and in every way suitable for the purposes of the Government. The arguments of Mr. Washburn were based entirely on the statement of a single commissioner, who referred to but a portion of the site, while they are disproved conclusively by the clue to their vagaries; if they were wholly report of the board of officers who made bound up in the grandeur of a great name, a careful and critical examination

interests of the Government. As for the expense of the transfer, it was demonstrated, as it has been repeatedly before, that the sale of the old yard will nearly, if not quite, cover it, and that the Government owes it to itself and to the city of Philadelphia to commence operations at League Island at the earliest possible moment. There can be no doubt in the mind of any disinterested person, who will examine the subject, as to the superiority of League Island for a great naval depot over any other site that has been proposed; and the Representatives of Philadelphia in the House are entitled to the thanks of our citizens for the able manner in which they have defended our interests in this matter.

Another Fenian Manifesto has just been given to the public. The "Fenian Brotherhood of Ireland" is credited with the authorship of the document, but it bears, for all that, the familiar signature of John Savage as "Chief Executive of the Fenian Brotherhood," and altogether is so mixed up that we are at a loss to know whether the bloodthirsty Savage is congratulating himself upon the 'prudence and discipline" which he has infused into the ranks of the Brotherhood in this country, or whether some doughty champion of Free Ireland on the other side of the water has been deceived by distance into an enchanting vision of Fenian harmony and wisdom in this country. The address, coming from whatever source it does, and addressed to whomsoever it may most concern, indulges in a severe denunciation of alien domination in the old country, and looks forward to the reign of "peace, concord, and happiness over a people for eight hundred years condemned to poverty and tyranny," through the extirpation of the last vestige of this domination. This sounds well, but the next passage is not in such extreme good taste. The case of the political prisoners in Ireland is represented as appealing to the civilized world, and their sufferings are described as indescribable. The address, however, neglects to remind the members of the Brotherhood that their unwise and factious agitations are the source from which this excessive suffering has sprung. The inmates of the so-called British bastiles have the Fenians of both countries to thank solely for the grief to which they have come. The Fenian agitation has served no other purpose but to retard the granting of simple justice to Ireland, and to rob simpleminded chambermaids of a goodly share of their earnings. The sooner the organization is utterly broken up on both sides of the water, the better for the Ireland of the present and the future.

nious title of the Hurendsiadsbladet.

THE NATIONAL RAILWAY .- In view of the establishment of the National Railway between this city and New York, by which the distance can be made in two hours' time, the following facts are of interest. They will serve to snow some of the advan-

Philadelphia to Philadel Philadelphia to Pittst Pittsburg to Chicago.	ourg		355
Total The distance from of the New York Cent	New York	to Chicago	
New York to Albany. Albany to Buffalo Buffalo to Chicago			298
Total by way of ?			

Diffe Being a shorter York and Chicago by way of the Pennsylvania Cen-

This difference is equal to about two hours' time in favor of the route to Chicago from New York by way of the Pennsylvania Central. The New York roads are obliged to make very much higher speed than the Pennsylvania Central and its connections. in order to reach Chicago in the same number of hours. If trains can be successfully run from New York to Philadelphia in two hours, the time by this route will be so very much shortened that the New York roads will not be able to compete, and the New York Western travel will all go through Phila-

IT GIVES US PLEASURE to note the nomination of Colonel Thomas Biddle for the position of Consul-General at Havana as one eminently fit to be made. Educated to the legal profession, and afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits, he is familiar with those questions which so constantly arise before Consular officers, and which seem to require that they should combine the characters of lawyer and merchant. His very considerable diplomatic experience as Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affairs at Brazil, and Consul-General for British India. has perfectly familiarized him with the duties of the Consular service, while he possesses in addition the great advantage of an acquaintance with the Spanish anguage. In his former official positions he has maintained the character of an efficient and popular officer, and was widely known and respected abroad both by Americans and British merchants. He will perform the duties of his office with fidelity and bility, and his confirmation will give gratification to his hosts of friends. It is not often that a man is ap-pointed who is so peculiarly qualified in all respects for his place, and we congratulate the country and the mercantile community on his selection.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages BET AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockyolders of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, held January 10, 1870, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for 1870:— FRANKLIN B. GOWEN. J. B. Lippincott, John Ashburst, Stephen Coiwell. H. Pratt McKean, A. E. Borie, R. B. Cabeen, SAMUEL BRADFORD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WULLIAM H. WEBB. UNION SERVICES .- THE CONGRE gations of the Calvary, West Spruce Street, and the Second Presbyterian Churches, will hold union services overy evening this week, at 7% o'clock. On TUESDAY and SATURDAY at WEST SPRUCE ST. CHURCH on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY at CALVARY CHURCH; and on FRIDAY at the SECOND CHURCH All are invited.

LOCAL PROHIBITION LAW .- THE Temperance Societies and Churches are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to promote the passage of a law silowing a majority to enforce Local Prohibition, to meet on TUESDAY EVENING, January 18, at 704 o'clock, at No. 118 South SRVENTH Street.

HORACE J. SMITH.

Chairman.

ALL OUR BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHING

THE Huwndsiadsbladet, an influential journal of Finland, says that a painting by Reubens, representing the "Descent from the Cross," has been discovered in a church in one of the out-of-the-way towns of that outof-the-way region. The item of news is not less acceptable than the startling fact that Finland supports a paper with the eupho-

that Philadelphia will gain by the running of ins from New York:— distance from New York to Chicago by way Pennsylvania Central is as follows:— Ork to Philadelphia 86 sliphia to Pittsburg 355 rg to Chicago 468 tal 909 distance from New York to Chicago by way New York Central is as follows:— Ork to Albany 144 to Buffalo 298 to Chicago 538 tal by way of New York Central 980 tal by way of Pennsylvania Central, as bove. 909	FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 809 CHRSNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA January 8, 1870. The following statement of the FAME INSURANCE COMPANY of their condition on the 31st day of December, 1869, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:— Capital authorized and subscribed. S200,000°00 Amount paid in. ASSETS. Mortgages, first liens on real estate in the city of Philadelphia. S58,250°10 S0 shares National Bank of Republic. S0,000°100 S0 shares National Bank of Republic. S0,000°100 Chamber of Commerce stock. J0,000°100 Ground rents. Loans on collaterals. Loans on collaterals. S,550°100 Office furniture and fixtures. S,500°100 Interest due and accrued. S,500°100 Interest due and accrued. S,500°100 Instalments on stock due and payable. Gashou hand and in bank. S1,255°16
ference	RECKIPTS FOR 1869 \$197,863 16

DIVIDENDS. January #2,831 to
July CHARLES BIGHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary I Litustuill

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 111 B. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA 1st Mo. 11th, 1870.
At the annual election held on the 10th instant, in conformity with the charter, the following named persons were manimously elected Directors of the Provident Life and Trust Company, to serve for three years:

Samuel R. Shipley,

Wim C. Longstreth

Eichard Cadbury.
The following Directors hold ever:
T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,
William Hacker,
And at a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following officers were unanimously reclected:

AMUEL D. SHIPLEY, President

BAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
bstu3t
BOWLAND PARRY, Actuary. AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COM-PANY, S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT At the Annual Election by the Stockholders, held on MONDAY, January 3, 1870, the following named gentlemen were elected

Alexander Whilldin,
George Nugent,
Hon. Alex. G. Cattell,
Isaac Hazlehurst.
James Pollock,
J. Edgar Thomson,
Albert C. Roberts,
Philip B. Mingli,
George W. Hill,
And at a meeting of the said Trustees, held January 6, the following officers were elected:
ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President; and
Ill 3t* JOHN S. WILSON, Sec. and Treas.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA. Office. No.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company, held on the 19th day of January, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro' Frazier.
John M. Atwood,
Benjamin T. Tredick,
James I. Olaghorn,
George H. Stuart,
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day,
F. Ratchford Starr was re-elected President and Thomas
H. Montgomery re-elected Vice President.

1 lituthest

ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA
CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No.
4130 CHESNUT Street.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a
Dividend of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS por
share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the
18th inst. Transfer Books closed until 16th unst.

18 12t

W. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES. PHILADELPRIA, Jan. 10, 1870

TO TAXPAYERS—The books for the receipt of Taxes for 1869 will be closed on the listh instant, and all bills remaining unpaid will be placed in the hands of collectors, and their costs added in accordance with law.

JOHN M. MELLOY,
Receiver of Taxes

OLOTHING.

HEALTH INSURANCE!!! YOUR POLICY IS READY

Every man's policy, who would secure good health for the present winter, is to come at once to

Rockhill & Wilson's

Great Brown Hall Health Insurance Office.

And make himself and his family happy for the season, by getting a seasonable suit of those wintry garments which are GOING OFF!

GOING OFF!

Faster than ever. Policy good till the clothes wear out, when it can be renewed. THESE POLICIES ARE TRANSFERABLE. You can transfer them to the backs of your boys

when you have done with them. But we sell Boys Clothes so cheap that it really costs less to come and buy the lads new clothes than te give their dear mothers the trouble of cutting the old ones down to

GOING OFF

EVERY MAN'S POLICY ON HIS BACK! WHEN YOU WEAR THEM OUT, COME BACK FOR RENEWALS TO THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

PHILADELPHIA. BARCAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS......\$14, were \$18 EVANS & LEACH.

> PHILADELPHIA. GROCERIES, ETC.

No. 628 MARKET STREET,

Halford's Leicestershire Table Sauce.

TABLE SAUCE.

Fully equal to the Renowned WORCESTERSHIRE,

AT HALF THE PRICE. For sale by

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,

S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut. PHILADELPHIA.

> BOOTS AND SHOES. WINTER

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN.

BARTLETT.

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

ABOVE CHESNUT. EDUCATIONAL.

Crittendens Commercial College,

637 Chestnut St., Cor. of 7th. COMPLETE PREPARATION FOR THE COUNT OPEN DAY AND EVENING. 16 thstu6t4p

SEWING MACHINES. MPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, BEST LOCK-STITCH I SEWING MACHINES IN USR.

No. 920 ARCH Street. D. E. RICE. GENERAL AGENT.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS.

CENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA,

GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS

IN FULL VARIETY. [18 stuthrp]

TO RENT.

NEW HOTEL TO LET, FURNISHED, 1502, 1504, and 1506 CHESNUT St., JUST BUILT.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOCATION; Eighty rooms arranged en suite, with Water Closets and Bath, Washstand, Fire-grates and Mantels to each room. Halls, Billiard, Bar, Office, and parlors, heated with steam.

JOHN CRUMP, Builder,

No. 1731 OHESNUT Street HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTI-lated and easy-fitting Dress Hate (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. OHESNUT Street part door to the Post Office. JUMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY DIXONS, No. 21 S. REGHTH Street, 10 Buntle

INBURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED 1964.

FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE. OFFICE, N. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The following statement of the affairs of the Cempany is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—
Marine Premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1870.

Marine Premiums not earned January 1, 1869.

40,99476 ********************* \$143,665-00 Fire Premiums written same \$36,504 96

80-305-0B

Losses, expenses, etc., during same time:

Marine losses.
Fire losses.
Heinsurance and commissions.
Return Promiums penses. United States tax and 11,077 65 2,972-02

\$12,523-40 STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COM-State of Pennsylvania Six per cent. Bonds.

City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Bonds.

Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1889.

Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1883.

Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1883.

Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1875.

Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds. 11,200 00 3,500 00 17,000-00 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage
Six per cent. Bonds.
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Six per
cent. Bonds.
Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage
Six per cent. Bonds.
Schuyikill Navigation Company Six per
cent. Bonds.
Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Six per
cent. Bonds.
Wyoming Valley Canal Six per cent.
Bonds.
Pittsburg Water Loan Seven per cent.
Bonds.
North Pennsylvania Railroad Six per 10,000 00 14,610 00 1,000-00 10,000-00 10,000 00 11,000-00

Bonds.

North Pennsylvania Railroad Six per cent. Bonds.

North Pennsylvania Railroad Seven per cent. Bonds.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Six per cent.

Bonds.

100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad.

173 shares Pennsylvania Railroad.

100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad.

48 shares Delaware Railroad.

106 shares Wyoming #alley Canal.

68 shares Philadelphia National Bank.

88 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.

88 shares Delaware Mutual Safe Insurance Company.

ship Company.
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern
Mail Steamship Company.
1404 shares Union Mutual Insurance Com-

Par value..... Market value

Bills receivable for premiums

Sundry accounts due for premiums

Cash in bank

Cash in drawer

T2-25

Loans on call, with collateral

18,300 00

35,160 72 \$255,695-89

7,000-00

10,000 00

4,000-00

5,000 00 5,000 00 8,650 50 5,000 00 1,200 00 5,300 00 6,800 00

8,500-00

400-00

5,000.00

14,040 00

\$203,506 00

DIRECTORS. RICHARD S. SMITH, S. DELBERT, SOLOMON TOWNSEND, J. S. PEROT, JOHN MOSS, LEMUEL COFFIN, RICHARD S. SMITH,
A. E. BORIE,
JOHN H. IRWIN,
NEWBERRY A. SMITH,
WILLIAM C. KENT,
HENRY LEWIS,
J. P. STEINER,
EDWARD L. CLARK,
GEORGE LEWIS,
SAMUEL C. COOK,
WILLIAM S. BAIRD,
CHARLES WHEELER,

SAAC HOUGH, CHARLES E. MORGAN. RICHARD S. SMITH, President. JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. In conformity with an act of Assembly of April 5, 1842, this Company publish the following list of their

Assets:

Assets:

Mortgages, being all First Mortgages in the city of Philadelphia

Bills Receivable

Philadelphia City Sixes.

Philadelphia City Fives

Pennsylvania State Loan.

Pittaburg Savars

Pittaburg Sixes..... Cincinnati Sixes...

Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan ...

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company Loan ...

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company 10,999 00 84,570 00 8,602'54 17,615-00 United States Loan, six per cent., 1881. 20,000°00 56,000°00 United States Loan, five-twenties, 1867. 10,903 54

United States Loan, ave-twenter, Isol.
Pennsylvania Railroad Loan
Camden and Ambey Company Loan
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Loan
North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan 24,660'04 27,932'50 Barrisburg, Portsmouth, etc., Railroad Loan
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company Loan
Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Loan
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail 28,350°90 22,358°50 22,957:38 Western Bank, 220 shares.

24,340°26 11,000°00 Girard Bank, 125 shares. 6,680 00 9,897 78 Franklin Fire Insurance Company, 30 shares... Manayunk Gas Company, 20 shares 998-54 30,000-00 Real Estate 4.139 06 81,034,290-42 WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

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